

LABOR CLARION

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No. 11

Enthusiastic Meeting Held Under Auspices Of Label Committee

As a feature of the April campaign for a more general demand for the union label, shop card and button, coupled with patronage for home industry, a rousing meeting was held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Monday night under the auspices of the special committee of the San Francisco Labor Council appointed at the instance of the Trades Union Promotional League.

A program of speeches by prominent business men and representatives of trade unions was interspersed by music by the Municipal Carmen's Band. A special music number by a young man and a young lady whose names were not caught by the reporter constituted one of the enjoyable features of the program—a flute solo with piano accompaniment.

President Edward Vandeleur of the Labor Council opened the meeting with a few remarks and introduced Paul Heynemann of the well-known manufacturing firm of Eloesser-Heynemann Company, whose union-made work garments and shirts are worn by thousands of workers throughout the Pacific Coast territory. Mr. Heynemann expressed pleasure at being invited to address such a gathering, and gave many useful suggestions for the carrying on of the campaign having for its purpose the employment of local workers at decent wages in preference to sending money to outside points.

Down Towners Heard

Sylvester McAtee, representing the Down Town Association, made a vigorous talk in behalf of home industry, giving interesting facts in connection with his work among the merchants in the interest of home products. He discussed the prison labor law, and explained how articles of commerce made by convicts could be excluded from California at any time that the state complied with the Hawes-Cooper act, which provides that states prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods produced within their borders may have the benefit of the federal law which provides that the sale of such goods may be prohibited unless plainly marked as "prison-made."

Andrew Kerr, stove manufacturer, told of the difficulties of pioneer manufacturers of California in combatting a general belief that imported goods were superior to those manufactured here. He said that stoves manufactured in California were equal in quality to those made anywhere, and urged his hearers to patronize the home articles in preference to convict-made stoves and those produced in other states under low wage conditions. As to prices, the California article, quality considered, was sold as advantageously to the householder as the imported stove.

Unfair Bakery Concerns

George Kidwell of the Bakery Drivers' Union told of the baking industry and the effort of the unions to combat unfair employers who undersold firms which employed union labor. One of these unfair concerns, he said, sold 70,000 pounds of bread monthly to the municipality. He named the unfair firms as the Torino Bakery Company, Re-

non Baking Company, Roma Baking Company, Old Home Pastry Company and the Victoria Pastry Company, and asked co-operation on the part of the unions and the general public in bringing these firms to terms.

In closing the meeting President Vandeleur delivered a strong plea for a demand for union-made goods, and emphasized the fact that non-union garment factories in the city were running full time while hundreds of women members of the Garment Workers' Union were desperately in need of work. He mentioned two brands of shirts made in this city under union conditions and bearing the union label as equal in quality and as low in price as those manufactured anywhere—Eagleson's and the Argonaut. Men receiving union wages and union conditions should be ashamed to spend money for clothing or any other commodity manufactured by non-union labor in competition with goods produced by fair employers under union conditions, he said.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the meeting consisted of President Edward Vandeleur, George Kidwell, M. L. Harris, W. G. Desepte, Sarah S. Hagan, William Connelly, E. A. Warren, M. E. Decker, Frank Brown and Steve Kane.

Former Labor Editor of Pasadena Is Victim of Self-Destruction

Fred W. Jackson, former clergyman and editor of labor papers, committed suicide by inhaling gas at his home in Pasadena and was laid to rest on Tuesday of last week. He was 50 years of age.

He left a pathetic letter to local friends, from which it was apparent that his rash act was due to monetary difficulties.

Mr. Jackson was well known in the southern portion of the state as an untiring worker in the cause of labor. He had been a member of the Oil Workers' Union, editor of the Long Beach "Labor News," and later occupied a similar position on the Pasadena "Union Labor News." He was an official of the Building Trades Council of Pasadena at the time of his death.

Camps for Reforestation Work To Be Established East and West

President Roosevelt has appointed Robert Fechner of Massachusetts, general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, to be director of unemployment under the recently enacted bill providing for the employment of 250,000 men in reforestation and other conservation work.

Unemployed men for the work are to be selected in eastern and western industrial centers without competition with skilled labor, the administration says. It is expected 25,000 men will be working in forest camps within a few days. The direction of the camps will be under the Interior, Labor, Agriculture and War departments.

The Labor Department will pick the quota from each state. Applicants for work in the camps are advised to register with the army recruiting stations.

The Labor Department will then call upon the army to send the men needed in respective sections and the men will be moved to forest camps by army trucks.

There will be camps in the eastern as well as western seaboard states.

Chamber of Commerce Urged to Adopt Plan Of Organized Labor

Organized labor's contention that the wages of the toilers must be advanced in proportion to industry's increasing power of production is upheld in the report recommended to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a special committee headed by P. W. Litchfield of Akron, Ohio, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

"The gains accruing to business enterprises from increases in productivity and in technical efficiency should, when realized," the committee said, "be shared with consumers in the form of lower prices and with wage earners in the form of advances in the earnings of those contributing to these gains.

Wages and Consuming Power

"With due allowance for changes in the cost of living, business enterprises should periodically adjust wage and salary rates in such a manner as to assure that the resultant earnings of their employees will be at least sufficient to permit their consuming power to keep pace with advances in the productive capacity of the various branches of industry and commerce."

The committee advocated a maximum forty-hour week during the present emergency, and while warning against setting up measures as temporary expedients if they threaten to have lasting effects, emphasized the desirability of the "share work" principle under conditions such as now exist.

"Officials of the government in all its branches should take suitable action to bring about the most equitable division of work among government employees," the report added. Other recommendations of the committee include:

"Business enterprises should permanently follow the policy of utilizing flexible working schedules, and whenever major technological changes in production methods are introduced, should make such adjustments in hours of work and in the reallocation of trained employees, as will permit the retention of the maximum number of workers consistent with the attainment of legitimate economies of operation.

Reserves for Unemployment

"The wages paid to employees during periods of full-time employment should be sufficient to permit them to accumulate reserves to meet the contingencies of unemployment, illness and old age, and the accumulation of such reserves should be facilitated by employers through the establishment of sound employee thrift and benefit plans."

The report opposed any legislation to fix maximum hours of work or minimum wages to "apply uniformly to all wage earners in every branch of industry and commerce," arguing there is necessity for variations. It favored, however, voluntary agreements, under supervision of some agency of the government, which would be empowered to restrain violations.

The report will come before the annual meeting of the chamber in Washington in May.

Program Agreed Upon At Labor Conference With Miss Perkins

Agreement on supporting a broad unemployment relief plan, to include a huge public works program and immediate appropriation of at least a billion dollars for feeding the hungry, was reached at a conference between Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, and representatives of organized labor, held in Washington last week.

The program agreed upon was written by labor and accepted by Miss Perkins in a report submitted to President Roosevelt, who had asked that she call the conference. The program was drawn up at a conference held in the American Federation of Labor headquarters the day before the meeting with the secretary of labor. Both American Federation of Labor representatives and representatives of the railroad brotherhoods took part in formulating the program.

Hours and Wages Stressed

Labor's program stressed shorter hours as a means of spreading employment, higher wages to increase buying power and labor representation on all relief boards.

At the close of the conference between Miss Perkins and the labor representatives Miss Perkins characterized it as an "extremely significant meeting," and added:

"While hastily assembled, with but little time for preparation, every aspect of the conference bore a note of sincerity and intense interest. There seemed to me to be an appreciation on the part of everyone of labor's responsibility to enter into the solution of civic and national problems, and willingness on the part of labor to bear its full share in leadership and statesmanship."

Points upon which the conference agreed were summarized by Miss Perkins as follows:

Representation on Relief Boards

"In the administration of public relief there should be a labor representative on all state and local relief boards which receive federal money.

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This representation need not be demanded in federal legislation, but should be understood as part of the practical working program of federal authorities in dispensing money.

"Great care should be taken in the distribution of relief funds that encouragement be not given to the sweating of labor. Relief funds should not be allowed to supplement wages, for in industries where products are sold for profit the wages should be sufficient to maintain the wage earner.

"In the enrollment of men for the conservation corps there is to be an adviser to Miss Perkins who is a labor man.

To Observe Wage Standards

"All supplies purchased for the conservation corps should be purchased from firms which operate with high standards of wages and hours.

"Great haste should be made in starting or resuming public works programs throughout the cities and states. These need not be federal public works projects, but local projects already planned or designed and known to be needed, projects which will contribute to the future welfare of the communities—not post offices in the desert—such as water works, sewage disposal plants, flood control, and slum clearance projects.

"Child labor should be prevented, either through the adoption of a federal amendment or uniform laws in the states, as a means of increasing the number of jobs for adults.

"The seven-day week should be abolished throughout the labor world and the short work-week set up through the Black bill or any other means possible. Coupled with this was the protest against the unwillingness of employers to allow labor to organize."

Two Distinct Relief Points

The program drawn up by the labor representatives and indorsed at the conference declared that the problem of unemployment and unemployment relief should be approached from two distinct and separate points, as follows:

"1. Congress should make an appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to meet the urgent relief needs caused by continued unemployment. Hunger and distress have become so widespread and have increased to the point where we believe that no less than one billion dollars should be appropriated for relief purposes and that said amount should be made available to the states and local communities at the earliest possible date. Feeding of hungry, distressed men, women and children constitutes an emergency as great as the financial situation.

"2. A huge public works program should be launched and inaugurated as quickly as possible. Public building construction, road construction, the elimination of grade crossings, flood control, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work for those who are unemployed. This public works program should be supplemented by the encouragement of self-liquidating projects, such as slum clearances, housing and the building of tunnels and bridges and all other self-liquidating projects which are practical and feasible."

Other points in the program are briefly summarized as follows:

Many Excellent Suggestions

The six-hour day and five-day week. It is, of course, not the policy of union labor to provide thereby a means of reducing daily or weekly compensation of the wage earner. To this end the Black-Connery bill is urged for speedy passage.

Restoring to the people a buying power commensurate with the facilities of production. Buying power can only be established through an increase in wages. Minimum wage legislation for women and minors and development of a wage

Charges Bad Faith to Exposition Officials

According to a special dispatch to "Labor" from Chicago, the Century of Progress Exposition, which is to be opened in that city next June, is following a course which may have a disastrous effect on that comprehensive enterprise unless nipped in the bud.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying:

"The first money subscribed for the exposition came from our unions and now we find the fair officials hiring restaurant help through the Loop employment agencies instead of through the union, as they had agreed.

"Colonel Robert Isham Randolph should know that these employment agencies, dealing with this particular class of labor, operate the lowest and meanest 'racket' in the city of Chicago."

Fitzpatrick had endeavored in vain to have union labor employed in the restaurants now in operation on the exposition grounds.

standard to meet the American living standards are urged.

Unemployment insurance through federal and state legislation, assistance to wage earners and unemployed to enable them to meet the problem of mortgaged homes, immediate adoption of the child labor amendment to the constitution, prevention of the illegal entry of immigrants, economic planning, inauguration of a "dismissal wage" by the federal government, and a federal agency for the express purpose of collecting data as to work available, workers' income and to provide standards for determining economic policies are among other suggestions made by the conference.

Action to stimulate industry and to minimize industrial risks by making credit facilities more flexible and to extending the control of the government over banking are also urged.

Maintenance of Schools

"The collapse of our public schools throughout the country is one of the most alarming manifestations of the depression," says the summary. "Thousands of schools have already closed for the year; major curtailments have occurred in school work in thirty states. In a number of places schools are being kept open by unpaid teachers or by tuition fees. During this emergency when due to tax delinquencies states and municipalities can not meet their vitally essential programs, the credit of the United States should be extended to the states and municipalities to enable them to maintain their public schools, as that credit is now extended to private industry."

VIOLATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

State Labor Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald announces that Frank Rusalin, proprietor of the Economy Laundry, 112 Sixth street, San Francisco, was convicted in Judge Steiger's court on Saturday, March 31, for violation of the eight-hour law for women, in that he permitted the women employees to work in excess of eight hours a day.

STATE RELIEF COMMITTEE

The committee named by Governor Rolph to supervise state and federal relief in co-operation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is made up as follows: Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, San Francisco, chairman; O. K. Cushing, San Francisco; John G. Mott, Los Angeles; Isadore M. Golden, San Francisco; Irvin Lipsitch, Los Angeles; Dwight C. Murphy, Santa Barbara; Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco.

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Use Government Funds To Start Production, Federation Proposes

Unless deflation is checked at once, shrinking assets will threaten the banks that reopened after the banking holiday, the American Federation of Labor warns in its monthly survey of business, just issued.

Declaring that providing men with jobs is the only way the down trend can be reversed, the survey strongly urges government action at once and reiterates its suggestion, made in February, that federal money be used to start production of necessities.

Reviewing events in March, the survey says that the people were brought face to face with realities and saw that fundamental changes were needed. The survey continues:

"The bank crisis was a severe shock to business. It increased unemployment, reduced buying power, brought business to new low levels. Reliable business forecasters state that business is still on a downward trend, with no immediate improvement in sight.

Must Check Deflation

"This downward trend is our worst enemy. Government examination has re-established confidence in the 13,000 banks that are open, but unless we check deflation at once they will soon be threatened again with shrinking assets. . . . The only way we can reverse the down-trend is to get back to work producing goods and employing men. If we act at once while 70 per cent of our banks are still sound and railroads and insurance companies can still be saved we can pull out of the depression.

"Time is an essential factor. It is not an exaggeration to say that every day lost makes the task of reconstruction harder, for every day more mortgages and debts are defaulting, more men are thrown out of work, national income declines still further. After the banks, the railroads and insurance companies are threatened, and even the tax resources of the government dry up when income is cut away.

"Those who believe that affairs can be left to take their natural course dare not forget that the natural course now is the course of destruction. This can only be reversed by direct government action to start production of wealth again.

Stimulation of Industry

"To pay off debts we must have income; to raise prices we must have income and buying power; to pay taxes to the government we must have income. Yet for three years the government has followed the policy of giving out relief, and taking no measures to start the production which alone can create new funds and get men back to work. It is time now to use government credit

for direct stimulation of our industries by loans or underwriting on a large scale."

The survey advocates unification of the banking system and says that once our banks are in one system it will be possible to regulate them strictly and prevent "the fraud and mismanagement which have honeycombed the present system." Immediate action on this reform is essential, it is declared.

TO FIGHT SALES TAX

The Oregon State Federation of Labor, the State Grange and other organizations have joined to defeat a sales tax proposal to be voted on at a special election July 21. President Ben T. Osborne of the State Federation of Labor heads a new organization formed to conduct the fight.

BANKER PREDICTS SOCIALIZED RELIEF

Speaking in Cincinnati, Paul Felix Warburg, vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York, predicted that before many years have passed governmental agencies will take over the larger part of the hospital work, old age and child care and family relief which is now done by private philanthropy. Warburg said that it will be impossible to find sufficient private support to carry on relief work if the need continues as great as it is today, and that increasing taxation will make private giving "less easy rather than easier."

Application of "Economy" Act Abolishes Shorter Work-Week

The five-day week has passed out of government work. Just when shortening of the work-week is most imperative, the government has put it out of business, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

This week the Navy Department went back to the five-and-a-half-day week. All civilian employees of the navy returned to the long week, which means employees in all navy yards and other navy operations.

The abandonment of the five-day week by the navy followed many conferences and efforts to find a way to continue the short week. Comptroller McCarl landed the first blow, as has so often happened.

Finally the attorney general was called upon for an opinion. It is said the administration asked the attorney general to be diligent in the search for a way to continue the five-day week. But the attorney general finally ruled that the new economy act left no alternative. The law that cut wages lengthened the work-day for the naval employees.

The navy was the second department to sink the five-day week. The first, incongruously enough, was the Department of Labor, under the direction of Secretary Perkins.

The five-day week has gone out of government service and it will not return unless and until Congress orders its return.

Llano Colony Idea Believed Practical

How the Llano co-operative colony at New Llano, La., substitutes self-help for charity was told by George T. Pickett, general manager of the colony, at a meeting in All Souls' Church, Washington, D. C. Pickett outlined the history of the colony, now nineteen years old, and described its activities.

He announced that a bill for absorbing the unemployed army along the lines of the Llano colony had been introduced in Congress and that much interest had been shown in the plan. He said that the Llano colonists see no hope for the absorption of the vast numbers of the unemployed into the regular channels of manufacture, agriculture and commerce and believe the plan proposed in the bill offers a practical method of enabling the unemployed to take care of themselves.

The measure is entitled "A bill for the purpose of providing industrial and agricultural communities for absorbing the unemployed citizens of the United States and for issuance of self-liquidating bonds for the establishment thereof." The bill provides for the setting up of a national corporation to establish a series of communities throughout the country and to secure land, housing, machinery and other equipment for the colonies. Products of the colonies would be used only for the consumption of residents of the colonies, except when the commodities could be exchanged at fair market value for commodities needed in the colonies. The bill specifies that the working time of colonists should not exceed thirty working hours per week, except where provisions for additional time should be agreed upon between colonists and the local managements.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY DESPONDENCY.

Apparently the victim of suicide prompted by ill health, Matthew Matson, 62, assistant secretary of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, was found dead in the meeting room of the union. A pistol was beside the body.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1933

"Thank You So Much!"

In a letter printed in the "Typographical Journal," E. J. Pelkey of Seattle, an international representative of the Typographical Union, related this incident:

"Not so long ago, in discussing with a publisher his request for severe downward revision of printers' scales, I called his attention to an editorial in his paper two days previously, in which employers were urged to accomplish retrenchments by other methods than that of seeking to reduce wages and thus decreasing purchasing power, thereby delaying the return of prosperity (whatever that may mean). The publisher countered in this fashion: 'The editorial department does not govern the business policy of the paper.' Now, he was not telling us something we had not long ago learned to be a fact."

* * *

The point of the above quoted letter is strikingly illustrated by an editorial which appeared in the San Francisco "News" on Thursday, April 6. The reader is asked to remember that date when reading the editorial, which is herewith produced in full:

"The Senate today is expected to pass a thirty-six-hour work-week bill. It applies to labor on industrial products in interstate commerce. This measure can be a blessing to the nation by helping to absorb possibly one-half of the 13,000,000 persons now out of work.

"If accompanied by no loss in wages the measure would be of vast benefit to all wage earners by giving them increased leisure and security. It would help the country generally by saving billions being spent in relief, by stimulating buying power and starting us back on the road to better times.

"What of its benefits to employers?

"We believe it would aid employers, as well as other classes, for the following reasons:

"It would make the industrial short work-day and week virtually nationwide except for a few exempted industries. It would thus protect the majority of employers who are anxious to maintain decent wages, full pay rolls and shorter hours. It would prevent the triumph of sweatshop employers and other wage cutters, many of whom are working men, women and children from twelve to seventeen hours a day at starvation wages.

"Employers paying the full wage for the thirty-six-hour schedule would take some temporary loss, but relatively little compared with what labor and society are taking. Heretofore capital has won the lion's share of machine industry's profits. Between 1923 and 1929 the purchasing power of wages increased 41 per cent, while dividends increased 356 per cent. This concentration and maldistribution of wealth was a major cause of the depression.

"The increased efficiency of labor under shorter hours would make up for most, if not all, of the employer's loss. Labor's efficiency has always increased with shorter hours. Maximum efficiency has been found by experiments in certain factories to be about thirty-five hours a week. What this increased productiveness of labor did not make up to the employer the increased volume and security of his market would. The employer would gain immeasurably in the long run in helping to remove from his market the vacuum of 13,000,000 unemployed.

"Industry had no answer except the share-work plan—and that has not worked. To help industry the government needs to act. Whether the amended Black-Connery bill would do all that is claimed for it none knows. But its principle is right, and the conditions it seeks to ameliorate are intolerable.

"This measure is flexible enough to soften the shock to certain industries. It should be bulwarked by minimum wage and other measures to protect the wage scale. This is important.

"Prosperity will depend on better distribution of wealth and a richer mass market for mass production. That is what intelligent employers want but cannot achieve because of unscrupulous competitors. It can be achieved by law, providing maximum hours and minimum wages.

"The bill is supported by Secretary of Labor Perkins. It should become law."

* * *

Had the above editorial been written by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, he could have added nothing that would have made more clear his theories as to the application of the shorter work-week and its benefits to the stricken industries of the country. It is broader even than Mr. Green's views would have been, for it urges "maximum hours and minimum wages" by law.

* * *

But the significant fact about this editorial is that it appeared in the "News" on the very day that the scale committee of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 had been summoned by the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association to a meeting at which they were handed a complete scale of wages drawn up by its agent, with nothing lacking but the signatures of the two parties. The union representatives were informed that the publishers must have the answer of the union, either accepting or rejecting the agreement, by 10 a. m. on the following Monday. The ultimatum was delivered at 4:30 p. m., Thursday, April 6.

* * *

Back of the ultimatum was the fact, known to the union but not mentioned by the publishers, that more than three hundred strike breakers, recruited from the slums of the big cities of the country, were at that moment herded in the Palace Hotel, with orders to be ready to go to work at a moment's notice. These "rats" had been gathered together by the notorious Flagg, under contract to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who has been engaged in similar nefarious jobs for a score or more years. All indications were that the trap was set and baited.

* * *

One of the provisions of the scale drawn up by the publishers, besides a general 10 per cent reduction in wages and additional cuts applying to men irregularly employed and those who worked irregular hours, arbitrary transfer of men from day work to night work, and a further wage reduction for men employed in the daytime on morning newspapers, was a demand that the union nullify all laws of its International adopted since 1927. This was for the purpose of denying recognition of the five-day law of the union, adopted by referendum vote, compelling all members of the International Union to put on a substitute one day each week. It doesn't mean a cent's difference in the

pay roll, as the sacrifice of one day's pay by the regular employee is borne by him and benefits the irregularly employed member. Its adoption was part of the general movement to reduce working time and aid in solving the nation-wide unemployment problem, so ardently advocated by local newspapers.

* * *

The San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association comprises the four major newspapers of the city—the "News," "Call-Bulletin," "Examiner" and "Chronicle," and the two Oakland dailies, the "Tribune" and "Post-Enquirer." The "Call-Bulletin," "Examiner" and "Post-Enquirer" which are owned by William Randolph Hearst, and the "News" of the Scripps-Howard chain, have for years advocated reduction of working hours sometimes without reduction in wages, and Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard chain, became a subject of nationwide discussion because of his advocacy of this policy. William Randolph Hearst frequently blazoned the front pages of his newspapers with his advanced views on the subject and even the "Chronicle" has been extremely tolerant to discussions of the five-day week.

* * *

The wage negotiations of the publishers with the union's committee, extending from January, 1932, to December of that year, resulted in an impasse when the publishers refused to accept the current laws of the International Union as governing the relations of the parties. The union and the publishers had agreed to a substantial reduction in wages, but the union refused to abandon the protection of International Union laws. Preparations for arbitrating differences were under way when the ultimatum of the publishers was handed the committee, and its members were informed that they would not be allowed to discuss with them the terms of the document. With a "Thank you so much," the committee was dismissed.

* * *

The union at a special meeting on Sunday last decided that there was no other course open but to accept the arbitrary conditions imposed upon them. The publishers, entrenched behind their forces of "rats," and taking advantage of the economic conditions, apparently were confident of their advantage.

* * *

The difference in the methods adopted by employers and the unions in times of national stress is exemplified by the action of the union in war times. Bound by a five-year agreement with the newspapers above mentioned, the union lived up to that contract and suffered from the application of a scale of wages scarcely more than half that then enjoyed by non-skilled workers. No relief was accorded them until after the expiration of the contract.

Three years ago San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 negotiated a five-year contract with the employing book and job printers which provided for the introduction of the five-day week for night work in 1930, and for day work in 1933, with an increase in wages for five days over that formerly paid for six days. When the depression had run for some time the employers asked for a modification of the wage scale. The union, instead of demanding its "pound of flesh," granted the employers relief by voting a temporary reduction in wages for a specified period. Square dealing on the part of the employers was appreciated and reciprocated.

* * *

The shameless inconsistency of newspaper advocacy of industrial reforms for the benefit of their readers, leading them to believe that the publishers favored putting them into effect in their own plants, will be apparent to all. The childish plea that "the editorial department does not govern the business policy of the paper" can be taken for what it is worth. With the facts stated, what reliance can be placed on their editorial utterances?

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS

By CHAS. A. DERRY

"Scratch a wage cut and you find a banker" has come to be almost a social proverb," says "Labor," the spokesman for the railroad crafts. Which should be borne in mind when considering the recent drastic wage cuts in various parts of the country. The present assault upon the Typographical Union, in which "rats" are being carried on joy rides to strategic points where contracts with the union have expired or are about to expire is made possible only by the co-operation of the banks. It is the general belief here that the "sand-bagging" of Typographical Union No. 21 was upon the insistence of local bankers.

"For three years," says the well informed labor journal, "the money lords of the country have waged unsparing war on labor. They have preached wage cuts, and forced others to practice. They have instructed employers who wanted loans to 'deflate labor costs.' In the same manner they have compelled city after city to cut its relief work and slash the pay of its employees. They have fought every attempt to secure federal aid in relief."

By a substantial margin the voters of San Francisco have decreed that the salaries of city employees shall be cut from 3 to 20 per cent. The fallacy of reducing the buying power of the workers will be brought home to the bankers and realty owners when insistent demands are made for "deflation" of rentals.

In line with the general plan to shift the burden of taxation from property to individual citizens it is noted that the "sales tax" proposal has again bobbed up in the State Legislature. By the terms of a bill to be introduced immediately the consumers are to be mulcted in the sum of \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually. Purchasers of food or other necessities in amounts of 10 cents and upward are to be taxed to lighten the burden of the poor utility corporations and property owners generally. One encouraging news item, however, indicates that the vicious poll tax apparently has been sidetracked.

Six of the Hollywood film studios have restored the former wage schedule, which suffered a cut of 50 per cent during the recent bank panic. The workers are to be congratulated. But the restoration probably was due to the fact that President Roosevelt interested himself in the matter and called Dictator Will Hays onto the carpet. The magnates were located before they had a chance to disappear and leave word that "the time for discussion has elapsed."

Waiters' Union No. 30 is to be commended on its stand against the introduction of "barmaids" into the local beer trade. "It's a man's job," says the union. Prohibition resulted in the surrender of charters by the bartenders' unions and the affiliation of their members with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers. Friends of union labor will be asked to give their support to those purveyors of the now legal beer who employ members of this organization.

Without arousing too ardent hopes based upon the return of the brewing industry, its influence upon the business situation already is noticeable. The return to work of even a few hundreds of men in each center of population is bound to have its effect. It probably had close connection with the statement of Director of Relief Charles M. Wollenberg that the decrease in the number of families in need of relief from the city last week

was 504, a total of 2154 individuals. The previous week showed a decrease of 400 families, or 1700 individuals.

The effort being made in Congress to legalize wine of 10 per cent alcoholic content is being closely watched in California, which recognizes the folly of the 3.2 per cent wine provision in the recently enacted beer law. The method of legalization is to amend the Volstead act along the lines of the present provision which permits farmers and others to make up to 200 gallons of fermented fruit juices a year. It is believed to be a wise move. This is said to be still a free country, and the people apparently favor it—consequently it should be enacted.

A queer bird must be this Major General Johnson Hagood, in command of an army corps at Fort Omaha. He dares to criticize the general staff and even offers the suggestion that recruits "should be taught to fight before being shown how to salute." Some day an American militarist will come forward with the suggestion that the army be democratized, doing away with the silly class distinctions and insisting that officers and privates be treated alike, except probably in the matter of pay.

Paul Warburg predicts that governmental agencies will eventually take over most of the philanthropic work now controlled by private charitable organizations. "Eventually, why not now?" When it is realized that a very large percentage of the funds subscribed to community chests and similar charities is subtracted from the income tax of the "subscribers," it seems logical that the government, which is the real subscriber, should administer the funds.

The Labor Clarion recently printed a news story which stated that the Chicago Federation of Labor "had voted unanimously to have nothing to do with the Mooney congress. The motion was introduced by Nockles." This statement has been vehemently denied by local radicals. The following is taken verbatim from the "Federation News," official newspaper of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is from the report of the proceedings of the Federation: "Request for Federation to participate in communistically called 'Mooney Conference' turned down and all affiliated urged not to encourage communistic activity by any participation."

A determined drive is being made in San Francisco against beneficiaries of the relief funds who have money in bank or other valuable assets, and restitution has been made in some cases. Other offenders have been given suspended jail sentences. Judge Steiger now announces that offenders will be sent to jail regardless of whether they refund the money taken under the plea of indigence. This is as it should be. But one may be pardoned for reflecting that if the same righteous indignation were expressed against malefactors in high places who impoverished thousands by means of crooked stock deals and similar transactions the cause of public morality would be advanced.

Labor's philosophy of wages—that increased buying power must be provided to workers in order that they may consume the goods they produce—is gradually penetrating the stubborn minds of the country's leading industrialists. This week the president of a great tire and rubber concern is announced to be the latest convert. He ought to be able to convince the United States Chamber of Commerce that industry never can be prosperous until the workers of the country, who are by far the largest consumers, have wages ample enough to purchase the goods they create and which merchants and manufacturers market.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

In this apparently limited monarchy a lot of things are happening. One of the most interesting things of recent date was the kick that went up against enactment of the so-called reforestation bill.

First of all, various groups were called in by the President on the theory that conferences were to be held relative to the project. When the various groups arrived at the White House they found they were not called in for conference. They were merely called there to be told what was to be done.

Some of those who were called in declared their opposition right then and there. But all had the feeling that opposition wouldn't do much good. They felt that the political machine was still going too strong. It mostly was.

Labor's opposition did bring some modification of the proposal. How much remains to be seen. The worst of the regimentation feature was thrown out and the dollar-a-day provision was thrown out, though to make room for a provision that looks worse.

* * *

Now here are some other facts about the proposal. It is to be financed with money appropriated for public buildings. As a consequence all public building plans have been stopped.

Moreover, where the public building program meant work for 385,000 men, the reforestation program is scheduled to give work only to 250,000. And at a shadow of a wage!

Just what progress is to be found in a program that stops good wages and replaces them with a pittance and still leaves 135,000 fewer men employed is a puzzle.

* * *

Now out of all of the measures that are being jammed through there will come some good. It would be sad if this were not true. And there should be no disposition toward hasty criticism or condemnation. But that does not mean any necessity for being blind to truth and facts. And the facts are that the terms of the so-called reforestation bill were about as bad as they could be.

As a footnote let us say that the 15 per cent wage cut for government employees has gone into effect, to the delight of government employees, of course. They have been so eager to take less money!

In this connection it develops that out of all the federal judges in the country only two took advantage of the provisions of the previous economy act to return a deduction from their pay to the treasury. The law granted to those whose jobs are constitutional the privilege of making a return equal to the cut inflicted upon those who hold jobs created by statute. All but two held onto all they got.

Well, that shows their patriotic fervor!

* * *

Hitler and his followers have tackled a big job in attempting to destroy the German Socialist movement, which is the political expression of German trade unionism. German Socialism, represented by the Social Democratic party, has weathered many a storm, both from without and within, and is still flourishing. A movement that survived the persecutions of the Bismarck regime under the old Hohenzollern-Junker rule will probably not vanish into thin air under the attacks of an upstart like Herr Adolph Hitler. At least Adolph will know he has been in a fight.

"We have reached a point when the total income of the people is insufficient to pay interest and taxes."—John Waller, president International Bank, Washington, D. C.

Seeks Abolition of Industrial Slavery

An earnest worker in the cause of human uplift, and a retired Presbyterian minister of more than a half century's service, the Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist is endeavoring through the co-operation of several members of Molders' Union No. 164 to form a state-wide organization comprising leaders in labor's ranks, Christian leaders and farm people for "social, economic and spiritual action" that "will save the plain man and his family from a blighting slavery in the days to come."

In discussing his plans the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist said that he and his associates were "moved to this by the steady progress of this country into a dictatorship of big business, as we see it, with a corresponding steady progress of the wage earner and his family into a form of real slavery, and something must be done."

Asks Council's Co-operation

He has asked the San Francisco Labor Council to interest itself in the matter, and continues: "I am one of the clergy, and I believe it to be the privilege and duty of the clergy and all Christian leaders to turn on the light of Christ's great message, so that men and women dealing directly with the economic side of things can work more intelligently in that light."

Frank Brown of the Molders' Union recently addressed the Sunday evening congregation of the Howard Presbyterian Church on labor subjects, and his remarks suggested the plan which the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist proposes, and which he has drawn up in program form. Several members of the Molders' Union have expressed interest in the plan. Mr. Gilchrist's tentative program is as follows:

A Suggested Program of Action

"First—Through Molders' Union No. 164: (1) The formation of a volunteer group of twenty-five or thirty men to open the way toward a state-wide movement of and for wage-earners; (2) the enlistment of organized labor about the Bay, as the next step; (3) then, in turn, organized labor about the Bay to lead the way in a state-wide movement of all organized labor, championing the cause of wage-earners of every class. (In doing this it is necessary to act upon the principle, 'Only the self-raised stay up.' Manhood and womanhood of every class, capital and labor, must be aroused, each to its best—for itself and for all society.) (4) Let the inspiring objective in the whole labor field be the 'blessedness' of every wage-earner and his family in all California, as Jesus taught it in the Sermon on the Mount.

"Second—Through Christian Leaders: (1) The formation of a volunteer group of twenty-five or thirty Protestant pastors in San Francisco to enlist a similar number of Catholic pastors in the city, that they may together reinforce the twenty-five or thirty labor men, as these men lead off on the lines given above; (2) then the Christian leadership, Catholic and Protestant, to enlist the clergy of the state, county by county, in effective co-operation with labor, as these groups together seek the 'blessedness' of every wage-earner and his family in all California; (3) it is the special function of the Christian body to turn the full light of the Sermon on the Mount upon the brain and conscience of the 6,000,000 people living in California, and upon all the social, economic and

moral conditions of this state. Then, in that light, labor, and farm people too, can do their respective parts the more wisely and well.

"Third—Through the Farmers of the State: As soon as the labor and Christian leaders are well under way in San Francisco, start a line of action for farm people also, that the three groups may come into effective co-operation without delay. These three groups, moving together, can put across a united social, economic and spiritual action in California that no opposition can withstand. By doing it they will save the plain man and his family from a blighting slavery in the days to come."

PRESENTS DOLEFUL PICTURE

An alarming picture of mental and physical deterioration among the destitute unemployed was painted by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, in an address before the Medical Society of the State of New York and broadcast over station WOR. "We can repair any material damage. We can rebuild cities destroyed by earthquake or fire; we can even recoup losses from plague or pestilence. But we can not for years, and perhaps generations, repair losses to human character and mental health which are now resulting from our mismanagement of human factors during these years of the locust," said the speaker.

PLEASANT ANTICIPATIONS

"I can't beer it much longer," soliloquized a member of the Chauffeurs' Union shortly before April 7:

"The war is forgotten, the late depression is forgotten, and even the weather is not discussed any more—because beer is the sole topic of the day.

"Grandma is polishing up her pewter beer stein. Grandpa strokes a snow-white beard that has not been beer-stained for thirteen years and smiles in anticipation. Father anxiously compares 3.2 weight with pre-war figures and is vastly relieved to find that Pabst was only 2.91. Mother is in a stew (figuratively speaking) as to whether she should serve it in mugs or glasses, and insists that now she must have that electric ice-box. Sister is happy because she is sure that she will be able to gain those five pounds that she sought for so long. Little brother sounds the only sour note in the new stein song; he won't be 18 for two years, but he argues that so long as beer has been declared non-intoxicating why the heck do they draw the line on him?

"To add tension to the situation the temperature is rising each day, which aggravates the national thirst not a little, and on a warm, quiet evening, one can actually hear the nation pant.

"Well, I am glad that we convene this Friday, but I move that when this first session is over, we adjourn sine die."

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IMMIGRATION MEASURES

Representative Robert A. Green of Florida introduced the following bills during the opening days of the special session of the Seventy-third Congress. These bills would amend the present immigration laws and require all aliens to be registered.

H. R. 2841 provides that all aliens now in the United States shall, within three months after the passage of the bill, apply to the bureau of immigration for identification certificates. The bill further provides that all aliens, before being admitted into the United States, either for a temporary visit or permanent residence, shall obtain identification certificates at their ports of entry. The identification certificates would contain all the essential facts concerning the alien, such as place and date of birth, sex, nationality, whether married or single, dependents, occupation, height, weight, finger-prints and any other facts deemed necessary by the secretary of labor.


H. R. 2842 provides for indefinite suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States thirty days after enactment of the measure. Another bill introduced by Green (H. R. 2443) merely provides for further restriction of immigration to the United States by amending the immigration act of 1924. This amendment would restrict the quota of any nationality for which a quota has been determined and proclaimed under the immigration act of 1924, as amended, to 1 per cent of the quota. The amendment, however, provides for a minimum of not less than 100 of any nationality which may be allowed to enter the United States.

There is a non-quota provision in the bill covering skilled labor needed by bona fide employers in the United States. The limit is placed at fifty in the aggregate in any one fiscal year for all persons skilled in an art, craft, technic, business or science.

H. R. 2443 is similar to the Moore bill, which was on the House calendar at the close of the Seventy-second Congress, except as to the provisions for the restriction of immigration to 1 per cent of the quota of any nationality for which a quota was determined under the act of 1924, as amended. H. R. 2841 is similar to the Cable bill, which was introduced in the Seventy-second Congress, except for the finger-print provision.

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Rail Organizations Flay Dictator Plan

Militant opposition to reducing work, cutting wages or railroad consolidations that deprive workers of jobs was voiced by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing twenty-one railroad labor organizations, at a meeting in Washington last week.

The railroad labor executives scored the railroads as an example of the "failure and incapacity" of private ownership of an essential industry and said the only monopoly of the railroads which the people will tolerate is "actual and direct control by the government."

"Economy" which means lower wages was flayed in a statement by the labor men, which said:

"Economy" Breeds Desperation

"Every measure of so-called 'economy' which reduces the total income of the wage earners brings nearer the day when millions of dispossessed, destitute and desperate people will be goaded into seizing the food, clothing and shelter to which they have a right by the supreme law of self-preservation.

"No government or private employer has the right today to take away jobs or wages necessary to keep human beings alive and healthy, without accepting responsibility for supplying a new means of support.

"No man who has more than he needs has a right today to hoard his surplus while millions are in want. The government should borrow from those who will lend, and take from those who will not lend, all the money necessary to put millions of men to work now. We should be done with vacillation and delay, and do this first thing first.

Government Ownership Must Follow

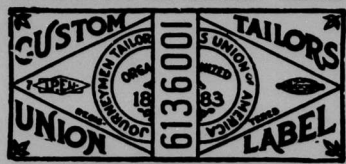
"When the owners of private property are incapable of providing workers with work or consumers with necessary goods and services, there is no choice left to a government for the people except to take over property and operate it for the benefit of all. The railroads today give an example of the failure and incapacity of private ownership of an essential industry.

"Railroad owners are now proposing to deprive thousands of communities of service, to deprive several hundred thousand workers of work and wages, to destroy billions of dollars in property values in order that they may make unjust profits out of a consolidated monopoly of main line railroads. The people of the United States will not tolerate a private monopoly of railway transportation under any dictatorship subservient to Wall Street bankers. If the days of competition are ended, then the only monopoly control which the people will tolerate is actual and direct control by the government."

FOUNDATION O. K.

"Did you hear Erica is marrying her X-ray specialist?" "Well, she's lucky. Nobody else could ever see anything in her."—"Labor."

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MAY POSTPONE CONVENTION

The general executive board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union has submitted to referendum vote of the organization a proposal that the annual convention be postponed to next year, or until industrial conditions show improvement. The vote of the various unions must be returned to headquarters prior to April 30.

WHAT PRICE HORSE RACE SPORT?

Those "on the inside" of horse race betting, when talking among themselves, say that in a \$500,000 race the bettors put up 100 per cent of the amount. If the bookmakers are especially liberal in their odds, it is said that the bettors get back 70 per cent, or \$350,000 of the \$500,000 they put up. In three such races the bookmakers get nearly 90 per cent of the bettor's money, or \$450,000. That is not all the bettors lose. In the end they often lose those intangible assets which are worth more than money—character and self respect, from a sense of folly.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

Union Head Urges Legislation To Put Beer in Worker's Reach

Provision for the sale of beer in places where the workmen can enjoy it and feel at ease was urged by Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, in speaking before a joint legislative committee hearing on beer legislation before a joint legislative committee hearing on beer legislation at Albany, N. Y. He warned that too high a tax on beer would defeat its own end and urged legislation to guarantee, if possible, the five cent glass of beer.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

With administration chieftains wrapped in study over the Senate-approved thirty-hour week bill, that measure faced an uncertain future, with its fate apparently resting upon the decision of President Roosevelt and his advisers, according to late Washington advices.

The administration attitude will be revealed this week, probably through Secretary Perkins of the labor department, who was given the assignment by President Roosevelt to look over the legislation.

Because of the hesitancy of the chief executive and his advisers in giving immediate approval, it was believed in some quarters that modifications, at least, will be proposed.

President Roosevelt put his Tennessee Valley program before Congress this week in a message asking rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, power and nitrate plant.

Determined on prompt action to restore the rail-

Minimum Wage Law Urged by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt on Wednesday last appealed to the governors of thirteen industrial states in a telegram asking the enactment of minimum wage laws for women and children, modeled after the New York law. The message was as follows:

"May I call your attention to minimum wage law just passed by the Legislature of New York and approved by Governor Lehman which declares it against public policy for any employer to pay women or minors a wage which is 'both less than the fair and reasonable value on services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the ultimate cost of living necessary for health'?

"This represents great forward steps against lowering of wages which constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers and threatens the stability of industry.

"I hope that similar action can be taken by the other states for protection of the public interest."

road industry, President Roosevelt has personally taken over the dispute on ways and means of accomplishing results. Rail executives and labor have so far been unable to reach a final decision satisfactory to each. They have put the issue up to the President. Joseph B. Eastman, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is regarded as the likely choice of the President for federal co-ordinator in the event the program finally agreed upon is approved by Congress.

President Roosevelt announced this week that he would submit his proposal for refinancing of home mortgages to Congress on Thursday. Senator Robinson is prepared to introduce the legislation, which he has helped work out with banking experts in Congress and in the executive departments. The broad plan to relieve the debt burden on small home owners is understood to provide two billions in bonds to get the mortgages on a lower interest rate—probably 5 per cent.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

At a special meeting last Sunday, which was largely attended, the union voted to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages applying to daily newspapers in San Francisco. The proposition, which was virtually an ultimatum and presented to the union at a meeting hastily called, aside from the reduction in the basic wages, takes away conditions enjoyed by newspaper printers for many years past, some of which represented little or no additional cost to the publishers. While it may be termed a backward step, it appears to have been a wise move under present conditions. The contract runs for one year.

Next Sunday, April 16, is the date of the regular monthly meeting of the union. Business of great importance, as is always the case, will be presented for your consideration. Attend and assist in transacting the business of your organization. Nominations to fill local offices for the coming two-year term will take place Sunday.

Word has been received from the south that Mrs. Aldrich, wife of William A. Aldrich, I. T. U. representative in southern California, passed away in Los Angeles Thursday, April 6, after being ill for some time. The remains were shipped to Michigan for burial.

For the first time in seven years Miss Minnie Aguilar failed to attend a meeting of the union, being absent in March. This is an excellent attendance record, and sets an example which many members should heed.

According to "The Typographical Journal," just received, the I. T. U. executive council will submit a proposition to a referendum vote of the membership to suspend the I. T. U. convention for the year 1933, scheduled to be held in Chicago. The election will be held Wednesday, May 24. In view of economic conditions generally and local unions not being financially able to send their full delegations, the executive council has wisely submitted this measure. The New York proposition changing the laws to permit a four-day week and an assessment for unemployment relief in excess of 1 per cent will be voted upon Wednesday, April 26. The April "Journal" carries many arguments and information on these and other subjects of vital interest to the membership and should be read by every member.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Congratulations are being received by Tommy Turner. Tom is again a proud papa, for out at the Turner homestead a new baby girl has installed herself. Father and child doing well.

Reports from Lyle Slocum say that he is rapidly recovering from his recent operation.

Mention was made last week of a new style book. This book is most complete, even to an index. It is the work of Fred Bebergal, foreman; Frank De Jarnatt, operator de luxe; W. H. Forbes of the proofroom; R. L. Boone, makeup, and others.

Beer was an important topic last week and from several prints we gleaned the following: Tony Pastor: "Just like the old days." J. A. W. McDermott: "Oke by me." Charley Noble: "Well, it seems all right." Mickey Donelin: "Terrible." "Wee Willie" Beveridge: "Wait till you try my home brew." Raymond Butcher: "Pretty fair." Tom Hearn: "Ho-hum."

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Did you all see Dinty Gallagher's new hat? It sort of fits on top of his head, and one of the boys asking if it was collegiate, the answer given was: "Not collegiate; it's a misfit."

Don't forget: This is Union Label Month.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Though not unexpected, word of the passing of Charles F. (Pop) Greer was received with genuine regret. He had been a member of this chapel many years and was well known and liked. An outstanding personality, his experiences were varied and colorful, his outlook generously broad, his loyalty to unionism ingrained. At ease in any society, Mr. Greer was noted for his interesting, entertaining conversation originating in a cultivated, analytical mind. Long will his memory endure. And to Mrs. Greer we all unite to convey our sincere sympathy in her great loss.

Al Crackbon, top sub, inherited a "sit" which lately became vacant.

For years urban dwellers read of the farmers' sad plight. After listening to Rube Burrow one does not disbelieve, either. It was a hard winter up Mendocino way, he says; lots of deer and stock perished. Besides a heavy snowfall, rain deluged the mountains, which made theft of his sewer pipe a tragedy, rendering plumbing in his log cabin unusable.

Silver changes ownership frequently as our sporting fraternity win or lose on "Speed Ball" Jerry Allen. Jerry, be it known, is an office boy whose auricular senses have become overdeveloped. Straw bosses he never fails to hear, and wagers are laid he won't reach Crotty in answer to "Jer-r-ry" before he'll gallop madly back responding to Porter's "Jer-r-ry," and vice versa.

Speculation is rife regarding a bell installed on the composing room door and a sign that requests you to close the door. Harry "Vallejo" Beach guessed that, printers being hothouse plants, a sealed room is a health measure. Gorilla Schmidt surmised the closed door was just to prevent escape of the monkeys. Harvey Bell inferred it was to keep wild women from kidnaping a boy friend or two, thus robbing the paper of valuable employees.

Latest phase of the "new deal" is a sign on a nearby building proclaiming in large letters that "happy days are here again." Another phase is abstention from Java by sons of Gutenberg in favor of foam at lunch time.

Very alluring were Phil Scott's printed invites to an "at home" on beer legalization eve to fellow slaves. As our Scotchman is famous for lavish entertainment (?) several showed at the appointed hour. But despite vigorous ringing of his bell they were unable to find a host, let alone free beer. Without dissenting vote Scott's would-be guests immediately elected him public enemy No. 1.

Others too cagey to fall for Scott's phoney invite went Dutch treat on legalization night at this and that fount of Bacchus. Truth to them may be rubber, made to stretch, or maybe magnifying qualities got into the three-point-two, but anyway, amazing was the tale they fetched back of Democracy's newest convert, Bull Donnelly, ears pinned back, soapboxing severance of Republican fealty.

Now that the brew flows lawfully, Swede Adams, office sheik, announces that the Shebas are all right if you treat them right—but don't treat them too often.

THE AVERAGE BUDGET

Jones—How do you spend your income? Smith—About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food and 20 per cent for amusement. Jones—But that adds up to 120 per cent. Smith—Don't I know it!—"Labor."

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, April 16. Election of local officers will be held at that time.

The United States Court of Appeals on April 5 denied the Mailers' Trade District Union's motion for a rehearing, the court having, on February 8, upheld the United States District Court's dismissal of the ancillary bill for want of equity. A doubtful chance—appeal to the United States Supreme Court—remains. But as the secretary-treasurer's report as of February, 1933, shows a balance of but \$1687.92, receipts \$567, disbursements \$144.32, it would appear that the probability of appealing to the higher court would require some clever financing.

But now, in the midst of a fast sinking M. T. D. U., from an authoritative source the writer learns Munroe Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., proposes "revolutionary" tactics in an effort to form a mailers' international union.

In an address delivered at the monthly meeting of the Kansas City Mailers' Union on April 2 (three days before the United States Court of Appeals denied the M. T. D. U. motion for a rehearing), Secretary-Treasurer Roberts is quoted as saying, in part that "the executive council of the M. T. D. U. was going to send a communication to the executive council of the I. T. U. requesting that the I. T. U. give them power that the court refused to give them. And if the I. T. U. refuses they are going to put a proposition up to the Mailers to withdraw from the I. T. U."

The Roberts plan is to urgently request the I. T. U. to relinquish control of the mailing trade. On this occasion Roberts flayed the I. T. U., the secessionists and the "outlaws."

From a glance at the I. T. U. and M. T. D. U. financial statements in "The Typographical Journal" it ought not to be a difficult matter to note where the best interests of the Mailers lie, namely, the I. T. U.

Frank C. Lee, who has been confined at home with an attack of pneumonia, is reported as convalescing.

GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS

Vigorous condemnation of the bankers for their policies which have plunged the nation into financial chaos, and a demand for the guarantee of bank deposits characterized the address by William Green at a banquet given under the auspices of the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union.

"The terrible experience through which the nation has been passing during the past three years and especially within the last thirty days has served to teach laboring people many lessons. We have learned much, and I am sure that labor will appropriate to itself all the benefits and value of the lessons learned."



America's
Largest
Selling
Work
Clothes

UNION-MADE
Lee
THE NEW #91 SHIELD-BACK
Overalls

San Francisco Labor To Benefit by Order

Prompt action by the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions in bringing to official notice violations of the specifications in the Golden Gate bridge contract has been responsible for a cessation of activities looking to the establishment of a plant for assembling the structural steel for the bridge on the eastern shore of the bay rather than in San Francisco.

Joseph B. Strauss, chief engineer of the bridge, has been instructed by the bridge district directors to confer with the officers of the company at once and insist that a San Francisco plant be used.

The McClintick-Marshall Company, holder of the \$10,494,000 superstructure contract, is a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which controls plants in San Francisco and Alameda. Local craftsmen complained that it was the intention of the company to assemble the steel, which includes considerable skilled labor, in Alameda under conditions detrimental to union labor.

AGAINST RECOGNITION

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is announced as one of the speakers for a big mass meeting to be held in Washington on April 18 in opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. Other speakers will be Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in the Wilson administration; Senator William H. King of Utah, Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, and the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh of Georgetown University.

BOYCOTT NOT ALL THE STORY

In a manifesto warning the people of England against Fascism the British Labor party touches on the situation in Germany and says: "Do not think the Jewish boycott of which you hear so much in the capitalist press is the whole story. What is going on in Germany is a deliberate attempt to suppress, by all the forces of reaction of which the Nazis form the spearhead, every form of working class activity."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM

At the Young Women's Christian Association, 620 Sutter street, on Tuesday evening, April 18, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Max Radin, popular professor of the law school of the University of California, will deliver an address on "President Roosevelt's Program for Unemployment: What Help Does It Offer?" The speaker will answer this question. There will be no admission charge.

SPLENDID SAFETY RECORD

More than five miles of tunnel from the Thomas shaft at Hetch Hetchy have been driven without loss of life or serious injury, according to Timothy Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. This, he says, is a record of which everyone may be proud, since most of the boring was through quicksand and "running" ground.

HE WENT TOO FAR

It appears that a Chicago gangster has been fined for running a public whist drive with cash prizes. We always said that one of them would be going too far, and would get into trouble one of these days.—"The Humorist."

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

IRISH RAILROADS TIED UP

Traffic on the Great Southern Railway was at a standstill this week as more than 5000 employees walked out on an "unofficial" strike, according to a cable from Dublin, Ireland.

WORKERS' PAY INCREASED

Simultaneously with an announcement of an increase of 10 cents a barrel in the price of cement to dealers, the pay of employees of the Lone Star Cement Company at Bonner Springs, Kan., was increased 10 per cent.

NEW YORK'S LABOR BANK

One of the first banks to reopen after the banking holiday proclaimed by President Roosevelt was the Federation Bank and Trust Company, a labor bank of which the late Peter J. Brady was president. The bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, opened without any restrictions.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY

Calling on the workers and poor farmers of the United States and their organizations—political parties, trade unions, fraternal, defense and co-operative—to rally behind his fight for freedom, Tom Mooney has issued a call for united front demonstrations on Monday, May 1, International May Day.

GREET'S LIBERAL EX-JUSTICE

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following greeting to Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, retired, of the United States Supreme Court, on the occasion of his ninety-second birthday:

"I extend sincere birthday greetings with best wishes for your continued enjoyment of good health and happiness. Please accept this message as an expression of millions of working men and women residing in the United States who hold you in high esteem."

STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The record of the placements made by the several state employment agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations during March, as reported by William A. Granfield, chief, shows a total of 4660, of which 3069 were males and 1591 females. Total placements since July 1, 1932, were 48,668. Comparing placements of February with those for March, an increase of 13.1 per cent is shown; but comparing March, 1932, with March, 1933, there was a decrease of 17.6 per cent.

Union Labor of Stricken City Waives Scales to Aid Rebuilding

The Central Labor Council of Long Beach, upon recommendation of its executive board, has adopted a resolution agreeing to the wage scale recently set up by the local rehabilitation committee. Although the wage scale adopted by the latter group is far below the recognized union wage, it was the opinion of the delegates that union labor should contribute its share in the rebuilding of the damaged property by working for less than the union wage.

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch

FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 6000
1148 HARRISON STREET
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

Is 20 Cents an Hour Fair Wages for Baker?

Certain employers are taking advantage of the present deplorable conditions to lengthen hours of labor and to cut wages far beyond what is considered necessary by employers who are humane.

Relying on the very unpleasant fact that men must have work, even if it is at a wage that barely pays for a decent place to sleep, these inhumane employers are making a bid for your trade at the expense of your fellow men, and to the detriment of the baking industry of San Francisco in general.

Are you going to encourage these depression profiteers?

If these unscrupulous methods are allowed to continue, eventually all our employers, in self-protection, will have to cut wages and lengthen hours in order to be able to compete with the depression profiteers.

You, the purchasing public, have the power to right this wrong. It is to your interest to do so. Refuse to patronize firms which are endeavoring to bring your standard of living to the level of that of a Chinese coolie. Do not patronize Foster's bakeries and dairy lunches.

Our members are permanent residents of San Francisco, pay taxes here, and raise their families here. Their children go to school along with your children. Do you think these children are getting a fair break if their fathers have to work for 20 cents an hour? Whatever affects a part of a community must eventually affect all. Long hours and low wages will not end the depression.

BAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 24.

By E. A. Warren, Secretary.

BENEVOLENCE IN INDUSTRY A FARCE

"It has been clearly demonstrated during these stirring, trying days through which the nation has passed," said President Green of the American Federation of Labor in a speech at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., "that working men and women cannot depend upon the benevolence of industrial management. The individual worth of an employee, his value, his training, his efficiency, his years of service, or his company union count for nothing during a wage-cutting orgy such as has been indulged in during the past three years. Only the force, power and strength of organization count."

FARMERS OPPOSE INCREASED RATES

President Roosevelt was urged to incorporate in the set-up of his proposed transportation administration definite safeguards against tendencies toward artificially increased costs of motor transportation, in a memorandum submitted by the three national farm organizations. The memorandum insists that motor vehicle transportation must be given "very reasonable opportunity to develop."

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LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN

of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

Auto Mechanics' Union

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of April 7, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Stage Employees No. 16, William Rusk, George A. Ward; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From P. J. McMurray, assemblyman, relative to decrease in the state school book fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Red Cross, requesting donations for the earthquake sufferers of Los Angeles. From Laundry Workers' Union, requesting information regarding the boycott on certain laundries, and requesting that the Perfection Curtain Laundry, on Seventeenth street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting Council to place Compton's on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Socialist party of San Francisco, relative to the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction to be held in Washington, May 6 and 7.

Referred to Officers—From Musicians' Union, requesting Council to place the Southern Pacific Railroad on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Photo Engravers' Union, relative to the unfair attitude of the McCall publishers.

Request Complied With—From Marine Engineers, requesting Council to oppose Amendment No. 4.

Report of Executive Committee—Representatives of Plumbers' Union No. 442 appeared before your committee and asked for information in regard to unionizing a certain job coming under their jurisdiction; the information was furnished and matter referred to the secretary. Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of placing the States-Hoibrau on the "We Don't Patronize List." In the matter of request

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Embassy Theater, Market near Seventh
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

of Supervisor Gallagher to have his side heard by the committee, it developed that both parties were of the one mind on the subject, and that no further action need be taken by the Council. In the matter of the letter from James Reed, manager of the Golden Gate Bridge District, committee recommends that a committee be appointed to wait upon the board of directors of the district at their next meeting and that the secretary write for information as to the time and place of next meeting. Report concurred in.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Janitors' Union protesting against the entrance compensation of \$110 instead of \$145, and requesting Council to indorse their protest. Request concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Postal Clerks—Business slack; men being laid off; substitute clerks having a hard time getting any work; through the assistance of the A. F. of L. and kindred organizations we have been able to materially rectify many objectionable suggestions by the powers in Washington, D. C. Lithographers—Business picking up through the inauguration of beer; thanked all for assistance. Culinary Workers—Are prosecuting vigorously a campaign against Compton's restaurants; bartenders allowed to draw beer. Electrical Workers—Object to Lido Cafe employing non-union electricians and other mechanics. Laundry Drivers—Menaced by small laundries employing non-union help; ask your friends not to leave laundry at tailoring stores.

Legislative Agent—Gave a very interesting resume of the activities of the Legislature at Sacramento.

Receipts, \$581; expenses, \$281.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Patronize the union label, card and button; also the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

NO COUNCIL MEETING TONIGHT

Today being Good Friday, there will be no meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight. The next meeting will be on Friday, April 21.

A VISIT OF GOOD WILL

Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was present at the meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on April 6 and complimented the council on the manner in which business is handled. He advised that a spirit of co-operation be maintained with all labor organizations in San Francisco. He stated that the San Francisco Labor Council had inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of helping manufacturers by having members of organized labor and their friends purchase goods manufactured in this city, thereby giving employment to many who are now unemployed because of the importation and sale of outside and prison-made articles. He also appealed to the members to have their families and friends purchase only union-made goods. He called attention to entertainment to be held the following Monday evening in the Labor Temple and urged that the members and their wives attend that meeting. The chair thanked President Vandeleur for his able address and urged the members to comply with his request.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

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Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary

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MUSICIANS' GRAND BALL

The array of talent to be presented by the ball committee of Musicians' Union No. 6 at the annual ball of that organization on Friday evening, April 21, at the Civic Auditorium, looks like a page from "Who's Who," musically speaking.

With such stars from radioland as Tommy Harris, Vera Van, Muzzey Marcellino, Joaquin Garray, Alvino Rey, Gertrude Lyne, Grace Frankel, Walter Beban, Meredith Willson, Claude Sweeten, Madeline Demichel, Eddie Peabody and Walter Kelsey, the committee feels it is presenting to the radio public of the bay cities the greatest show in its history.

The baton wielders, not to be outdone by the radio stars on this evening, have recruited an all-star lineup which includes such stars and luminaries as Anson Weeks, Tom Gerun, John Wolohan, Walt Roesner, Ted Fiorito, Jay Brower, Val Valente, Jess Norman, Jess Stafford, Hazel Field, Phil Sapiro, Walter Krausgrill, Hal Girvin, Herb Meyerinck, Earl Sapiro, Joe Wright and Bunny Burson in the capacity of musical director, and many others will vie for honors throughout the evening directing the 100-piece dance orchestra.

Kajetan Attl and his San Francisco Philharmonic Society Orchestra will play a promenade concert commencing at 8 p. m. Dancing will continue until 2 a. m.

Seattle Theatrical Agreement

Includes Three Northwest States

Terminating a four-day conference in Seattle last Friday, agreements were signed by Frank Newman Sr., Al. Rosenberg and Al. Finkelstein for one year with representatives of the moving picture operators and stage employees, bringing to an end difficulties that had existed between contending parties at the Paramount, the Coliseum and the Fifth Avenue Theaters, says the "Washington State Labor News" of Seattle.

The district conference on the part of the unions was attended by twenty of its members, being presided over by O. M. Jacobsen, acting in his official capacity as international representative.

With the signing of the agreement, unionists went back to their posts at the various houses.

The agreement included also the holdings of the theatrical interests in Oregon and Montana as well as throughout Washington. Among some of the cities affected in the three states were mentioned Bremerton, Olympia, Spokane, in Washington; and Portland, Corvallis, Eugene and Medford in Oregon, with other show houses scattered throughout the territory.

Representatives of the unions affected naturally expressed gratification over the outcome of the

Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CONFIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR PATRONAGE

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PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held April 5, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, April 5, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call Sid B. France was noted absent; excused. The minutes of the previous meeting held March 15 were approved as read.

Credentials: Delegate J. Vilk of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, being present, was seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; filed. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, requesting the purchase of boots and shoes made in America by union workers; posted. Allied Printing Trades Council of Washington, D. C., requesting assistance to have the American Automobile Association's printing done in a union shop; referred to secretary. Musician's Union No. 6, requesting attendance at their grand ball for relief of their unemployed members to be held at the Civic Auditorium Friday evening, April 21; filed. State Compensation Insurance Fund, inclosing list of doctors and hospitals to use. Down Town Association, referred to the League from the Labor Council, requesting co-operation in promoting the sale of locally made goods; the League is definitely on record and is co-operating to bring this about. The following firms have sent in letters stating they will co-operate with the League in the April Campaign for the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button: Eloesser-Heynemann Company, manufacturers of Can't Bust 'Em, Boss of the Road garments and the Argonaut shirt; James Graham Manufacturing Company, makers of the union-made Wedgewood stoves; Louis Herman, hats, 2385 Mission street; Pollard's, general furnishings, Twenty-fourth and Mission streets; Bohr's, general furnishings, 2054 Mission street; the Rochester Clothing Company, Third and Mission streets, and Charles Brown and Sons, hardware, 871 Market street. These stores should have your support.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated that through the good offices of Garment Workers' Union No. 131 he had gone with them to Sacramento to put on a label show at a label campaign meeting of the Women's Label League there. Detailed report approved.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union No. 30 reported that competition is keen in the restaurant business and requests you to look for the Union House Card when you want to eat. Hatters' Union stated work is very quiet; that the "ash can hat" and the cheap non-union hats selling on the market here are hurting the local union-made hats; always look for the Hatters' Union label. Tailors' Union No. 80 reported work slow; see that your Easter suit is union-made; voted to postpone their international convention; organizing in Oakland. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated many members idle on account of no orders in the shops; buy a shirt or corduroy pants with the union label in April; whist party is Thursday, April 20, in the Labor Temple. Molders' Union requests you to buy local union-made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves; will hold their picnic at California Park, Marin County, Sunday, June 18. Carpenters' Union No. 483 reported a few more members have gone to work. Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions reported work not so good. Cracker Bakers reported members are working fairly steady just now; buy locally made crackers and cookies. The Packers' Auxiliary Nos. 24-119-125 are also busy, except in the cake line. Bakers' Union No. 24 reported that the Roma Baking Company, Renon Baking Company and Torino Bakery were unfair to them and the Bak-

ery Wagon Drivers' Union; that Foster's lunches are starting to open branch bakeries; they are strictly non-union; to be sure you are patronizing a union bakery look for the Bakers' Union Shop Card; will hold their ball May 6 in California Hall. Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 delegate stated he will report next meeting. Bill Posters' Union reported work is quiet; their agreement is up May 1 and they are holding conferences now; that A. B. No. 1378 was a vicious bill against their industry and should not pass. Delegate Brundage also reported on the distribution of the quarter card for the April Campaign. Carpet Mechanics' Union reported work fair. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated work not so good. Sign Painters' Union reported work quiet, also reported that the Spreckels-Russell Dairy Company was having its sign work done by non-union sign painters. Typographical Union reported the union has been very much benefited by the work of the League and thanked organized labor in general for its support in the demand for their label. Miscellaneous Union No. 110 expects to place many of its members at work with the coming of beer; look for the Union House Card. Pile Drivers' Union stated work is fair; are laying off some of their men on the Gate bridge waiting for other work to catch up. Grocery Clerks' Union is still requesting you not to patronize the large chain stores, as they are unfair to them; request you to ask for their monthly union button. Office Employees' Union reported on amendment No. 1 to be voted on Tuesday, April 11. Millmen's Union reported work very quiet in all the shops; when buying any lumber, millwork or cabinet work, ask if they put the union stamp thereon; if not do not buy there.

Agitation Committee: Secretary read the report of the meeting of the committee of March 20 on further publicity for the April Campaign. Approved.

Good and Welfare: Ladies' Auxiliary stated they had sent out their circular letters to increase their membership and gained a few new members. Will send out some more. Will co-operate with the League on their bunco party for the first meeting in May. Also reported that the non-union Real Silk Hosiery Company is sending both men and women agents from house to house to sell its goods. To get rid of them ask if the Textile Workers' Union Label is on the products.

Receipts: \$127.93; bills paid, \$182.59.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to show the moving pictures, "Time" and "Trailing the Apache Trail." These were enjoyed by all the delegates as an instructive and educational feature. Delegates were requested to attend the mass meeting in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple Monday night, April 10; subject, "Home Industry and the Union Label." There will be entertainment between speeches. Next meeting of the League April 19.

"Buy American with the union label—employ American with a union card."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Buy union-made goods. Put union men to work.

Printing Orders For APRIL

—the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



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MAKES BURDEN LIGHTER

At a recent directors' meeting of Musicians' Union No. 6, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Firestone appeared, and with Nathan acting as spokesman for the family, Mrs. Firestone presented to the relief fund of the union a check for \$501 from the raffle of an afghan.

President Walter Weber accepted this generous gift for the organization and the check was then and there given to Barney Frankel of the relief board. Barney, in his acceptance, assured Mrs. Firestone that the entire amount would be used for the relief of members.

"We thank you sincerely, Mrs. Firestone. It is women like you that make the road we travel seem not so rough and the burden some of us carry lots lighter," says the report of the incident in "The Musical News."

AGED AND BLIND TO SUFFER

Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of the State Department of Social Welfare, has issued a warning that the drastic cut in the departmental budget, approved by the Assembly, may curtail the grant of funds to various counties under the old-age security and blind acts. The Assembly slashed the operating allowance for the department more than 63 per cent, from \$362,000 to \$144,000, and Mrs. Splivalo asserted this will make it impossible to grant retroactive aid to the counties.

MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE

Protecting San Francisco from malnutrition resulting from prolonged unemployment and guarding against the diseases which accompany malnutrition are two of the most important functions of hospitals and health agencies of the Community Chest, according to Frank M. Harris, chairman of

the Chest directing committee. Community Chest hospitals, out-patient departments and clinics in the neighborhood houses give medical, dental and health service to persons unable to meet the fees of private physicians. Last month Chest hospitals reported 381 free and part-pay patients and 47,170 visits to clinics. The Visiting Nurse Association, another agency of the Community Chest, provides nursing care for those who do not require the services of a full-time nurse or who can not afford to pay for nursing service.

NEW SECRETARY AT SANTA BARBARA

Claude C. Hopkins, well-known printer, has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council, and James Matthams, carpenter and vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, and also business agent of the organization, was elected to the position. Mr. Hopkins, who has held the position for a number of years, resigned to give all his time to the County Unemployment Bureau, in which he has been a part-time worker.

"DEFLATION" CONTROLS

Unemployment increased in February and March and it is estimated the total out of work in March was more than 13,000,000, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor announced in a summary of reports received from affiliated trade unions.

The increase in March was particularly serious, as it shows a new downward trend in employment, President Green said. He declared that the latest government pay cuts have started wage and salary cuts in industry and that "deflation policies" have the upper hand. "As long as deflation continues, we can not hope to get out of this depression," he said.

RENTS AND ECONOMY ACT

Immediate reduction in rents in the national capital was demanded at a big mass meeting of government workers and other wage earners called by the District of Columbia Department of the American Federation of Government Employees to protest against high rents. A resolution adopted by the meeting declared that although the income of wage earners in Washington has been substantially reduced, there has been no equivalent reduction in housing costs.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, representing President Green of the Federation, pledged organized labor's support to the fight to reduce rents. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas told the meeting that he would place the matter of Washington housing costs before President Roosevelt and said that he thought he could persuade the President that rents are "outrageously high."

GET READY FOR BAKERS' DANCE

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 24 is engaged in extensive preparations for a ball which it has announced for May 6 at California Hall, corner of Polk and Turk streets. A splendid orchestra of seven pieces has been engaged, refreshments will be served, and other features will be arranged. Admission for gentlemen is 40 cents and for ladies 25 cents. There should be a capacity crowd for this social event.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER YORKE

The memory of Father Yorke, Catholic leader and orator, was honored last Sunday when hundreds of San Franciscans joined in a pilgrimage to his grave in Holy Cross Cemetery on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of his death.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932
were as follows:*

Income	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	996,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haigh and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



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FIFTH near MARKET STREET